

Japan Looks on U. S. As a Barrier to Its National Ambitions

Sentiment Against Americans Grows More Bitter in Spite of Studied Attitude of Courtesy

Immigration Issue Really Secondary

Forecast of Future Policy Closely Involved With Rise of New Democracy

In an effort to gauge Japanese feeling toward the United States and to get light on Japan's place in the Far East, the Japanese sent Nathaniel Peffer, who has been its correspondent in China, to Tokyo. Mr. Peffer has lived many years in the Far East and is recognized as an authority on its affairs. He spent a month in Japan, talking with all sorts and conditions of people. What he found will be told in a series of articles in The Tribune, of which the following is the first.

By Nathaniel Peffer

TOKIO, Jan. 18.—The persistence with which it is denied, at least in Japan, is one of the surest signs that war between Japan and the United States has become an active, concrete issue. It has been discussed as an academic question in this part of the world for the last decade. It has now become a very practical question. When a Japanese visualizes war, it is America he visualizes as the potential enemy, almost as a subconscious reaction.

I do not mean by this to make any dramatist representations. For those who expect to find any virulent anti-Americanism openly rampant in Japan, as I did when I left Peking, there is no need for a pleasant surprise. In the past I have heard of impending anti-American demonstrations, with possibilities even of violence. The tone of the Japanese press and small incidents indicated.

President of Tourists Courteous

The facts are, if anything, to the contrary. If one did not know from newspapers that anti-Japanese legislation against California's action have been held, it is true. Jingoistic editorials have appeared in many of the papers, the least influential ones. In fact, the Japanese have been always friendly to Americans. And my experience is corroborated by that of American residents.

A number of heated meetings to protest against California's action have been held, it is true. Jingoistic editorials have appeared in many of the papers, the least influential ones. In fact, the Japanese have been always friendly to Americans. And my experience is corroborated by that of American residents.

Outwardly there is calm, probably greater than in America. But it is indubitable and useless to conceal that beneath the calm there is an undercurrent of bitterness. Through sharpened by the immigration issue, this has caused that lie deeper than immigration that go down to the heart of the Japanese. America stands in the way of Japan's desire. And if events continue to march in their present trend, with friction heated by a constant succession of incidents and each magnified by the existing friction, the American issue, is one of the two great facts that stand out above all others in contemporary Japan.

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Two Problems Interdependent

And these two facts are mutually interdependent. The immigration issue is influenced largely by the evolution of the other. The future of the Pacific will be determined largely by the comparative effect of the one on the other. That is to say, whether there is war with America depends considerably on the course the social undercurrent takes and its speed, and that depends on the American relations. The outcome of American unrest may prevent it, it may also help precipitate it. There is no here a strange race against time, but the entries have been concealed.

Alfonso Avoids Rome; Resents Raid on Duke

ROME, Feb. 20.—The proposed visit by the King and Queen of Spain to Rome has been delayed because of an incident which took place last year involving the Duke of Biurma, a Spanish nobleman, who owns large estates in the Kingdom of Aragon.

During the land troubles peasants evaded the property of the duke, claiming the right to cultivate it for themselves. They besieged the duke in his castle and later captured him, forcing him to sign a paper, which was a Spanish nobleman, who owns large estates in the Kingdom of Aragon.

13 Irish Die In Fight With Crown Force

Eight Others Captured When Troops Surprise Republicans Planning Ambuscade Near Cork

Protestant Farmer Slain in His Home

Unconscious Sergeant Is Carried From Hospital Into Street and Shot

CORK, Feb. 20 (By The Associated Press).—Thirteen civilians were killed and eight captured, of whom three were wounded, in an engagement this afternoon in the district between Lisgoold and Middleton, County Cork, according to a general headquarters report. This is believed to be the largest number of casualties among the members of the Irish republican army in any single encounter.

The casualties occurred in a desperate running fight between a detachment of a Hampshire regiment and a large party of Republicans. The troops came upon the Republican forces preparing an ambush, and attacked them. The soldiers caught the civilians in a house. The civilian forces split up, some of them remaining in the house, while the others took up positions in the garden.

In the fighting which followed one soldier was slightly wounded, and the civilians were dispersed and pursued. A search of the house revealed quantities of buried arms and ammunition. Ex-Sergeant Nohilly was shot and wounded in this city Saturday. He was taken to a hospital. Four armed men this morning entered the hospital and carried Nohilly, who was unconscious, on a stretcher into the street and shot him dead.

Trains Held Up

Twenty armed men yesterday held up a train at Clara, King's County, and took away the kits of the officers on board. A freight train was held up in Cavan and the contents of the car scattered over the tracks.

Nine members of the Cork Corporation and other leading men of South Ireland were among eighty persons taken to the Spike Island internment camp Saturday as political prisoners.

DUBLIN, Feb. 20.—Shortly before noon to-day, according to Dublin Castle reports, an automobile with an officer and other leading men of South Ireland was attacked while halting outside the Phippsboro Church. A bomb was thrown and revolver shots were fired at the machine from four different directions. The occupants of the car returned to the fire, and then gave chase. One of the attacking party was seen to have been wounded, but all the men escaped. None of the casualties was hurt.

Two Brothers Shot Dead

Called upon to halt at Blackwater, County Clare, several youths refused to do so. The soldiers fired a volley and two brothers, Donovan by name, fourteen and eighteen years of age, were killed. The bodies were found near the Phippsboro Church. A bomb was thrown and revolver shots were fired at the machine from four different directions. The occupants of the car returned to the fire, and then gave chase. One of the attacking party was seen to have been wounded, but all the men escaped. None of the casualties was hurt.

GALWAY, Feb. 20.—District Council John Geoghegan was taken from his bed Sunday morning to the road-side and shot by two men. They told him he had been convicted of treason.

BELFAST, Feb. 20.—A party of armed men last night shot to death William O'Connell, a Protestant farmer, at his home in Lissanabig, Skibbereen. O'Connell is reported to have informed the authorities concerning the activities of collectors of the Irish republic army.

Debate in Parliament

From The Tribune's European Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 20.—To-morrow afternoon a debate will open in Parliament on the question of the engagement of Crown Prince Hirohito and the Princess Nagako. The statement denies the question at issue was connected with the Japanese government and says it merely concerned blood and inheritance. The statement follows:

Reliable circles consider the court affair definitely closed with the official confirmation of the betrothal of Crown Prince Hirohito and the Princess Nagako. The statement denies the question at issue was connected with the Japanese government and says it merely concerned blood and inheritance. The statement follows:

On account of his knowledge of international affairs it is expected that Baron Makino will be indirectly an adviser to the throne and wield considerable influence in the empire.

Drys Oppose Mellon Going Into Cabinet

Anti-Saloon League Joins Friends of Dawes in Objecting to Pennsylvania for Treasury Portfolio

Teagle Strongly Backed by Navy Labor Post Lies Between O'Connor and Davis; Harding Attends Church

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Feb. 20.—A week-end development of the Cabinet situation was a resumption of the fight on the proposed appointment of Andrew Mellon, of Pittsburgh, to be Secretary of the Treasury. The Anti-Saloon League, resentful of Mr. Mellon's whisky interests, has found strong allies in the friends of Charles G. Dawes, the Chicago banker.

President-elect Harding is in doubt, it is said, about four Cabinet places, Navy, Treasury, Labor and Commerce. Western friends of Mr. Dawes are urging Senator Harding to draft the A. E. F. brigadier into the Cabinet. He has never had a formal tender of a Cabinet post, but was simply asked if, in event of a tender, he would accept. It is understood here that Mr. Dawes grew impatient with this indecision and declared flatly that he wasn't a candidate for the Cabinet.

In the case of Frank O. Lowden, however, Senator Harding made overtures three times before there was a final and unqualified refusal to serve. Dawes's friends, who in this case also happen to be Senator Harding's friends, are urging the President-elect to invite Mr. Dawes in such a way that his patriotism will not let him refuse.

It is being pointed out to Senator Harding that his Cabinet as it now stands has little chance of making a strong appeal for public favor, and that the inclusion of Mr. Dawes would strengthen it tremendously, especially in view of his war service. This argument falls on fertile ground, for Mellon is understood to have been the original choice for the place.

Mellon Not Widely Known

Among the reasons advanced against Mellon is the fact that he was unknown in a public way until a few months ago, and that despite his appointment as a financier his appointment will not command public confidence. The principal supporters of Mellon are Senators Penrose and Knox of Pennsylvania. Harry Daugherty, one of the most powerful men in the country, is also a supporter.

One curious fact about the Treasury candidate is that if Mellon should be appointed T. V. O'Connor, of New York, head of the Longshoremen's Union, would be appointed Secretary of Labor. But if the appointment goes to Dawes, James J. Davis, head of the Loyal Order of Moose, will be appointed Secretary of the Navy. This is because both Mellon and Davis are Pennsylvanians.

During the last week, it is understood, Mellon has been the only name mentioned by the President-elect. Since the Harding's slate, opposite the Treasury and O'Connor's name has been down for labor. This week, however, may see an abrupt switch to Dawes and Davis.

The Navy post has been wide open, with only A. T. Hert mentioned as a candidate. The Hert appointment is unlikely, however, and Senator Harding is reluctant to have listened eagerly to a suggestion that Walter C. Teagle, president of the Standard Oil Company, embodied the administrative qualities that he desires his Secretary of the Navy to possess.

Hoover Tender Uncertain

Herbert Hoover, it may be stated positively, has no doubt been in the Commerce Department. It has been made clear to him, however, that he is under consideration, and he was positively told that he was not to accept if the place were offered. It is not known how he replied. Senator Penrose and other Senate opponents of Mr. Hoover are leaving no stone unturned to keep him out of the Cabinet. Senator Harding is being reminded all the time that Hoover is an unorthodox Republican, and his many years' residence abroad is being suggested as another objection.

Hoover's detractors have made little progress with the President-elect thus far. Mr. Harding's confidence in the appointment of the Californian would appeal strongly to all classes of women and most men voters. Moreover, he believes he would make an excellent Cabinet officer, according to some of the Senator's confidants.

Will Confer on Shipping

The President-elect and Mrs. Harding attended the Baptist Church here to-day, in company with Mr. and Mrs. Hoover.

Man Killed in Race Riot

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Feb. 20.—An unidentified white man was killed and a policeman's arm broken in a fight at Sioux City.

Six Are Dead in Storm; Foot of Snow Costs City Million, Impedes Traffic

Gilpin Among 10 Invited to League Feast

Letters Will Be Sent Out To-day, but Whether Negro Actor Will Accept Is Doubtful Question

The Drama League yesterday announced officially the names of ten persons to be invited to a dinner at the McAlpin Hotel on March 6, as honor guests, because, according to a vote by the league, they have contributed most to the art of the theater during the last year.

The list included Charles Gilpin, negro star in "The Emperor Jones," and Walter Hartwig, in charge of arrangements for the dinner, said that Gilpin positively would be invited. In saying this he directly contradicted last Tuesday's statement that Gilpin would not be invited, no matter how high a vote he received.

The earlier decision, understood as the action of a parity quorum of a league board, was reversed apparently because of the sentiment aroused through the publicity which it received.

Ten Names Announced

The ten names were announced in the Plymouth Theater, prior to a lecture by Professor George Pierce Baker of Harvard University, who advised playwrights to remember that it was important to know what to omit writing, and that time would not spare the work of one who spared time in doing his work.

Mr. Hartwig gave out the names as follows: Dudley Digges, selected for his acting in "Heartbreak House"; Gilda Varesi, for her acting in "Enter Madame"; Eugene O'Neill, for his acting in "The Emperor Jones"; Ben-Ami, for his acting in "Samson and Delilah"; Charles Gilpin, for his acting in "The Emperor Jones"; Lionel Atwill, for his acting in "Deburau"; Lee Simonson, as scenic artist in staging "Heartbreak House"; Margaret Severn, for her use of masks in dances in "The Green Valley"; and Fred Stone, as foremost comic artist in the drama.

The audience, which filled the Plymouth Theater, comfortably, although the Times Square district was almost deserted, and it was possible to get a seat in a subway train, applauded as the names were read, but there was no particular demonstration for Gilpin, inasmuch as the league frankly said was anticipated.

Invitations Out To-day

Letters of invitation are to be issued by the Drama League to-day. Last night it was impossible to find Gilpin to learn whether he would accept, but members of the Plymouth Players, associated with him, were sure that he would not commit himself until his letter had arrived.

"He has been absolutely mum about this," Jasper Decker, player in "The Emperor Jones," said last night, "and we do not know how he feels."

"The night after it was announced that the Drama League had been discussing what to do about him, it took Gilpin twenty-one minutes longer than usual to play his part, and he seemed to have something on his mind. Since then he has been usual."

Gilpin's friends said they would not be surprised if he accepted the invitation of the Drama League, but that he was less likely to accept than if it took the shape of a letter. He had not come known to him. They said he appreciated such honors, and apparently he was hurt by the discovery that some persons were opposed to inviting him. He was pleased to learn how strongly many more were supporting him.

Gilpin's home address has never been known to the Provincetown Players. It was said yesterday. He always appeared in time at rehearsals and at performances. When the managers wanted him they called up a theater in the negro section of Harlem, where, it is understood, Gilpin is paid deference as the leading player of his race in the world.

Eugene O'Neill, author of "The Emperor Jones," who had said that he would not attend the Drama League dinner if he was not invited, declined to say yesterday whether he would try to persuade Gilpin to attend the dinner. It had been rumored that a group of Gilpin's friends might urge him to go.

12,450 City Employees Fight Heaviest Day's Fall in 20 Years; 35-Mile Wind Forms Drifts

Long Island Rail Lines Paralyzed

Staten Trolleys Quit; Complete Removal by Wednesday Predicted

Winter yesterday buried New York under the heaviest single day's snowfall recorded in twenty years. The storm cost the lives of six persons.

Twelve and a half inches of snow fell. New Yorkers, dreaming of a blizzardless winter, awoke to find the sidewalks piled high with frozen drifts, roofs and buildings thickly festooned in white, traffic seriously impeded and the streets so blocked that 12,450 snow fighters with shovels, tractor snowplows, trucks and ashcarts were pressed into emergency service.

The storm, formed by an area of low barometer moving northward and a thirty-five-mile wind from the northeast, although technically not entitled to be classed as a blizzard because of the comparatively high temperature, brought the heaviest snowfall since November 26, 1900, when thirteen inches of snow fell.

Only two heavier snowfalls were recorded for a single day since 1888. Last year's February blizzard, which caused a suspension of traffic for almost a week and cost the city more than \$5,000,000, was spread over a period of three days. The heaviest fall for one day was six inches, although the accumulation exceeded fifteen inches before the snow was removed.

Train Schedules Disarranged

The North Atlantic states, from Maine to Pennsylvania inclusive, were in the storm area, and throughout this great territory snow lay from twelve to twenty inches deep last night. Through trains were delayed for hours in many cases and local train schedules were disarranged. Many suburban trolley lines were blocked completely and roadhouses in Long Island, New Jersey and the Hudson River counties did a thriving business. Veterans' lists being compelled to abandon their cars and seek shelter afoot. Although the storm was severe in Albany the city company managed to maintain service. Drifts of the snow which it reaped last week when the state troopers got the upper hand of the strikers.

The Weather Bureau reported that the snow was heaviest in the city last night. The fall, as recorded by the Weather Bureau, amounted to twelve and one-half inches.

The forecast was "fear and colder." Assurances were given by the Weather Bureau that a cold wave headed from the West probably will not reach New York. But it was said the weather will be cold enough to keep the snow on the ground.

Work of clearing the streets was continued all night. Officials of the bureau of snow removal reported that the clearing was going on yesterday and today. Of these 12,450 workers with to-morrow's holiday. Estimates of the cost to the city, the surface and private enterprise in the first day of the storm were placed at \$1,000,000.

About 20,000 persons, believing that the city was to enjoy a snowless winter, were suddenly called upon to remove drifts. Of these 12,450 workers under the direction of the bureau of snow removal of the Department of Street Cleaning.

Tractor Ploughs Operated

Besides the trolley lines, which kept clearing going constantly, the city operated 150 tractor ploughs, 350 trucks and 2,000 ash carts. The tractor ploughs, built on the caterpillar style, which were bought after the collapse of the city's efforts to cope with last winter's blockade, were given their first test. Each tractor was kept traveling over a given circuit, with the result that Broadway, Fifth Avenue and the other thoroughfares were ordinarily crowded, were provided with cleared paths walled in by snow heaps.

Some outlying districts were virtually unvisited by the snow. These included Long Island points, where trolley trains were blocked because of snowdrifts on the tracks. Officials of the Long Island Railroad reported that on some branches of the road the drifts were six to eight feet high, and that a high wind made it impossible to clear the tracks.

Anxiety was felt that trains in New Jersey bringing foodstuffs to Manhattan might be delayed. Speedy action was given to clearing the streets about the markets in lower Manhattan so that to-day's distribution might be unimpeded.